

# Determination of multi-GNSS pseudo-absolute code biases and verification of receivers tracking technology

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# Outline

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## Pseudo-Absolute Observable-Specific Code Biases

- Introduction

- OSB Estimation

- Results

## Receiver Tracking Technology Verification

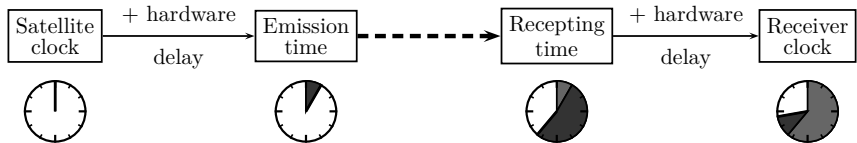
- Multipliers

- Results

## Conclusion

# What are code biases?

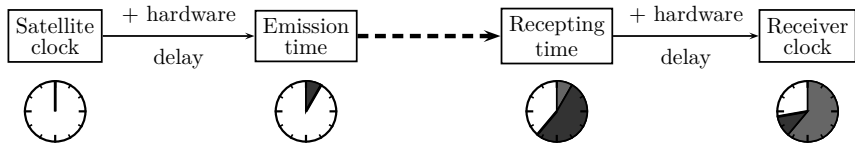
Code biases are time delays within satellites and receiver caused by their hardware.



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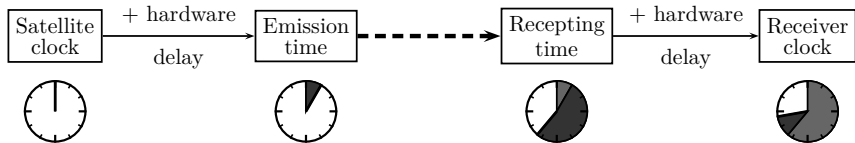
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Code biases are dependent on (but not only):

- Frequency
- Signal type
- Receiver tracking technologies
- GNSS system

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## Observable-specific Signal Biases (OSB)

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# How to estimate code biases?

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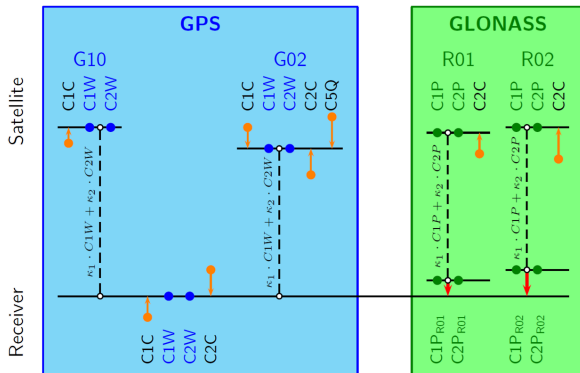
## Methods

- Direct estimation (using ionosphere model)
- Clock analysis (ionosphere-free linear combination)
- Ionosphere analysis (geometry-free linear combination)

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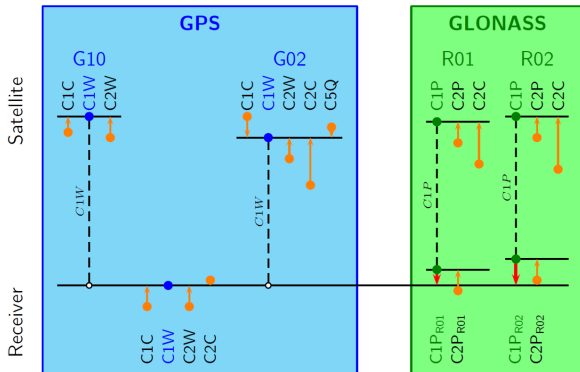
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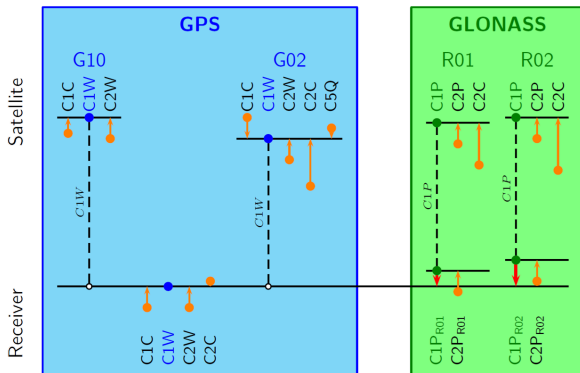


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→ pseudo-absolute Observable-specific Signal Biases (OSB)



## Input data

- Estimation based on over 250 IGS and MGEX stations
- RINEX3 favored over RINEX2
- Analyzed data period: November 2016

# GPS/GLO/GAL/BDS OSB's

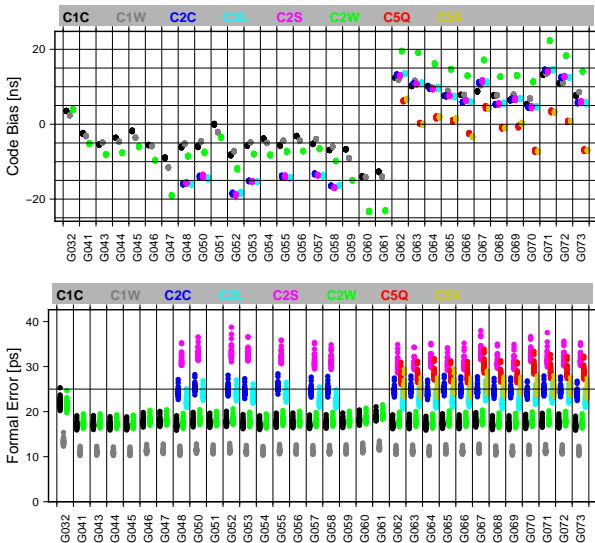
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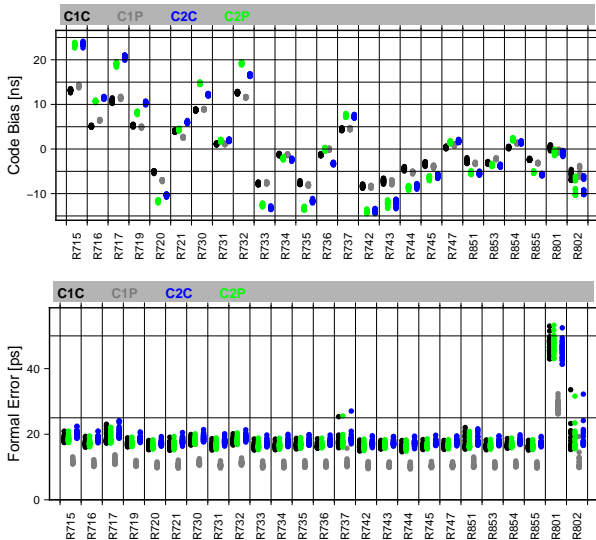
## Observables

GPS	C1C C1W	C2C C2W C2L C2S	C5Q C5X
GLONASS	C1C C1P	C2C C2P	
GALILEO	C1C C1X	C5Q C5X	C7Q C8Q
BEIDOU	C2I	C6I	C7I

# GPS Code Biases (OSB)

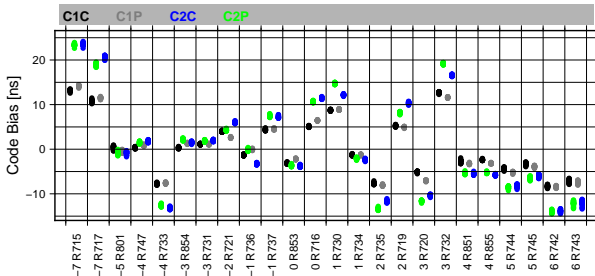


# GLONASS Code Biases (OSB)



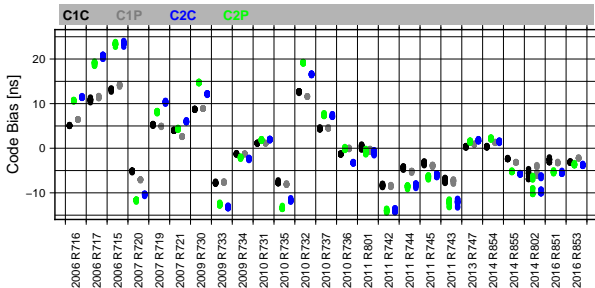
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GLONASS OSB: Sorted according to their frequency number

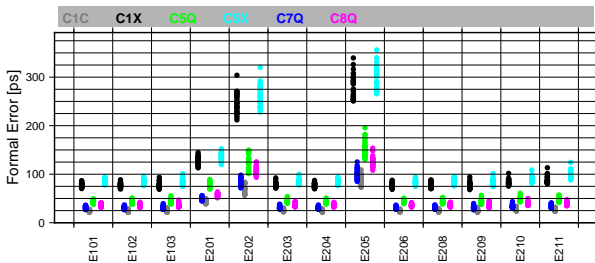
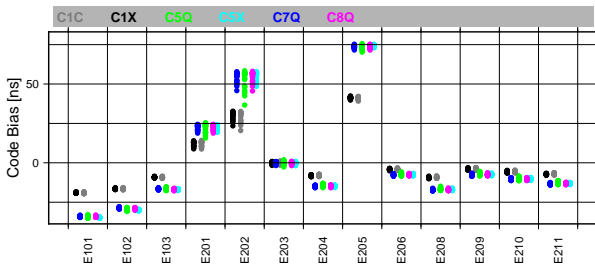


# GLONASS Code Biases (OSB)

GLONASS OSB: Sorted according to their launch date



# GALILEO Code Biases (OSB)

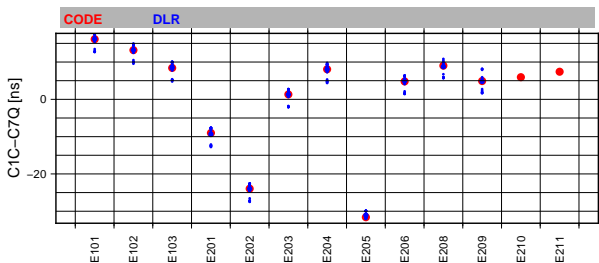




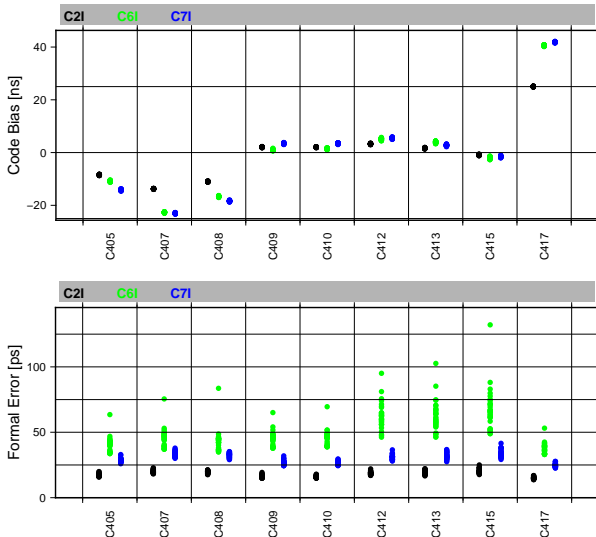
# GALILEO DCB: C1C-C7Q

## Comparison of differential code biases

- DLR bias solution (MGEX) for Jan-Mar 2016 [Montenbruck et. al, 2014]
- CODE solution for November 2016
- CODE DCB aligned to DLR solution



# BeiDou Code Biases (OSB)



# Receiver Tracking Technology Verification

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Code pseudo-range equations:

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Geometry free linear combination (L1-L2):

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$$P_{LCk}^i = \left(1 - \frac{f_1^2}{f_2^2}\right) I_k^i + 1 \cdot B_{C1W_k} - 1 \cdot B_{C2W_k} - 1 \cdot B_{C1W}^i + 1 \cdot B_{C2W}^i$$

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Multiplier (one multiplier per observation type and system  $\rightarrow m_{C1W}^S$ )

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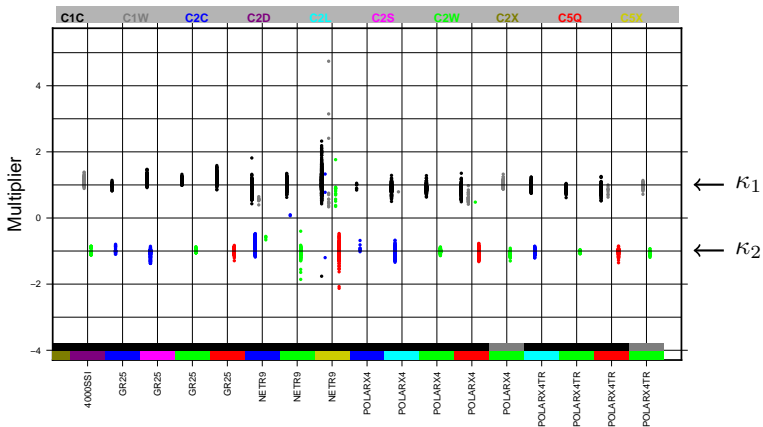
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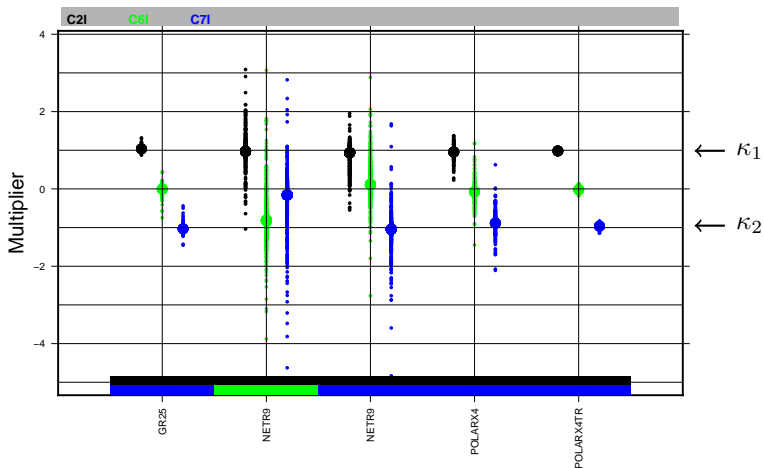
$$P_{LCk}^i = \dots - m_{C1W}^S \cdot B_{C1W}^i - m_{C1C}^S \cdot B_{C1C}^i + m_{C2W}^S \cdot B_{C2W}^i + m_{C2C}^S \cdot B_{C2C}^i$$



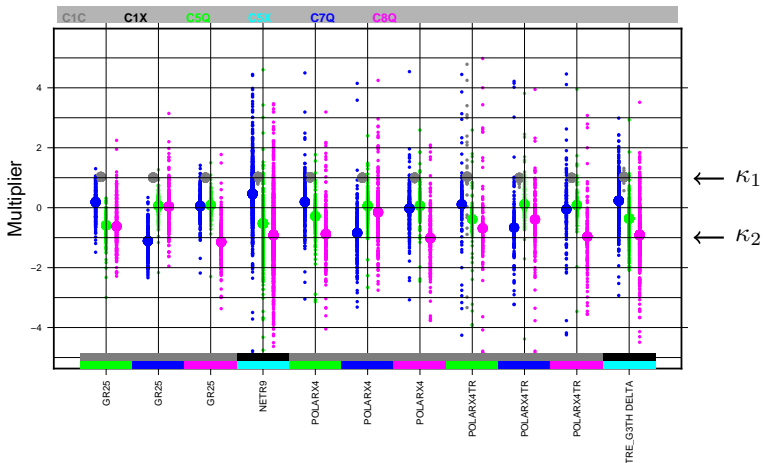
# GPS Multipliers



# BDS Multipliers



# GAL Multipliers



# Conclusion

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## Multi-GNSS Code Biases

- Combination on NEQ level, clock and ionosphere analyzes and long time combination
- One set of biases for all purposes
- Fully compatible with differential mode
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## Receiver Tracking Technology Verification

- Based on OSB multiplier estimation (multi-GNSS capable)
- Multiplier estimation operationally done by CODE
- Multiplier depend on the satellite patterns
- GALILEO C5X patterns need further investigations, results show that they are not pure C5Q signal (RINEX3:  $C5X = C5Q + C5I$ )